An Independent Weekly For Canadians of Japanese Origin

THE NEW CANADIAN

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"Lucky" Flies to Seattle

Nisei GI Waits in Tokyo for Arrival of Montreal Bride

SEATTLE, Wash. — A Vancouver-born Nisei girl who was evacuated to Montreal and married a Japanese American GI on furlough is awaiting the departure of her ship which will take her to her husband, Lieut. Makoto (Mak) Kimura, now serving with the American occupation forces in Tokyo. They were married February, this year, in Montreal.

Mrs. Kimura, the former "Lucky" Seiko Inamoto, was informed suddenly in Montreal on Sept. 17 that official permit had been granted authorizing her to leave for Japan immediately. She was ordered to arrive in Seattle by Sept. 22. Unable to make the journey by train on so short a notice, she took a plane to New York and thence to San Francisco.

The ship, which was scheduled to depart around Sept. 21, was meanwhile delayed by the U.S. maritime strike. It is thought probable that the same ship will carry Canada's fourth group of repatriates to Japan.

Although Lieut. Kimura and his wife will be able to live together in Japan while he is in the services, they fear that they will run into immigration difficulties when attempting to return to the States. Mrs. Kimura being of Japanese race and thus not eligible to American citizenship may be barred entry into the country by the same law that is now barring Mary Kitajima from joining her veteran husband.

Two Missionaries En Route to Japan

WINNIPEG, Man. — Two [illegible] United Church missionaries [illegible] Winnipeg Sept. [illegible] on their way to resume missionary work in Japan. They were [illegible] Bott, Toronto, wife of Rev. Bott who returned to Tokyo [illegible] and Miss Sybil Courtice, [illegible] who first went to [illegible]

[illegible] to Canada [illegible] were ordered [illegible] other church work [illegible] Japanese government [illegible] of the Winnipeg [illegible] four local missionaries [illegible] in Japan [illegible] Miss Isabella [illegible] Megaffin [illegible] and Miss Neta [illegible]

[illegible] houses [illegible] organizations [illegible] Bible in both [illegible] all the [illegible] English these [illegible] that [illegible] said [illegible] secretary of [illegible]

Toronto Nisei Clubs to Arrange Series of Non-Profit Dances

[illegible] Toronto Nisei clubs held a joint meeting on [illegible] to discuss the issue which has arisen [illegible] the conducting of Nisei dances.

[illegible] established Nisei clubs were represented: Nisei [illegible] Christian Fellowship, [illegible] Nisei Basketball [illegible] Club, and the [illegible]

[illegible] the Nisei [illegible] Club, at the [illegible] process of organization [illegible] Dance Club, [illegible] organization.

[illegible] the meeting that [illegible] amongst the [illegible] Nisei clubs was that [illegible] be made [illegible] in order to prevent [illegible] of having [illegible] dance dates [illegible] by the [illegible] it no [illegible] was agreed [illegible] undesirable [illegible] To [illegible] Nisei held [illegible]

[illegible] mutual benefit cooperative effort.

The following Nisei club dance dates have been set:

Basketball Club Dance, Labour Lyceum, Oct. 12; Coop Residence Dance, tentative date, Nov. 9; Metropolitan Christian Fellowship Club Dance, Dec. 21; J.C.C.D. Dance, Dec. 31.

Any further information on the above matters can be secured by contacting the J.C.C.D., care of George Tanaka, 51 Gerrard St. E., Toronto. Telephone AD. 2547.

Co-operative Committee To Interview Government

Sergeant Ode Finds Sister in Japan

TOKYO, Japan — Sgt. Tadashi Ode, a Canadian Nisei attached to the Allied occupation troops in Tokyo, has finally contacted his sister, Ruth Toshiko Ode. She is working as interpreter for the Australian troops at Eta Jima.

Ruth has inquired about her former friends in Canada — Husky, Kazuko, Misao and Hisako — whom she has not forgotten.

Sgt. Ode volunteered for the Canadian Army's Intelligence Corps last year.

Expect Record Crop Of Sugar Beets

RAYMOND, Alta. — Sugar beet harvesting got under way officially on Sept. 23.

Helped by recent rains, crops throughout all districts are above average and may even better the record tonnage harvested last year. Beet factories at both Raymond and Picture Butte were scheduled to start processing beets Sept. 27 and continue into next January.

WFA's delivery strike is not interfering with beet deliveries.

H. D. Wilson to Run for Vancouver Mayor

VANCOUVER, B.C. — Former Alderman Halford D. Wilson, who left the city council in 1942 to join the Canadian army, will return to civic politics in December as a candidate for mayor, according to the Vancouver Province.

Although he is the first candidate to toss his hat into the mayoralty ring, Mr. Wilson may face heavy competition. Mentioned as possible contenders are Alderman Charles Jones and Senator G. G. McGeer.

Mr. Wilson, 46, a native of Vancouver, was first elected to the city council in 1934 and served continuously for eight years.

NEW YORK — [illegible] admitted, Hawaii's [illegible] Japanese and Japanese-descended population displayed during the war the grave doubts many people previously felt about their loyalty, the New York Daily News [illegible] [illegible] Hawaii's admittance [illegible] statehood.

Plan Delegation to Meet Prime Minister Upon Announcement Of Privy Council's Decision

TORONTO, Ont. — The Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians will send a delegation to Ottawa to meet Prime Minister Mackenzie King and the Cabinet immediately following the announcement of the Privy Council's decision regarding the validity of deportation orders-in-council, it was decided at the meeting of the committee held Sept. 19.

The delegation will renew the committee's request that the government abandon its plans of deportation and review the whole policy in respect to Japanese Canadians. It is understood that the interview with the Prime Minister will be sought whichever way the Privy Council's decision may go.

Following the meeting, the Co-operative Committee issued its 7th bulletin on Sept. 21 announcing the decision to seek an interview with the government.

"The Privy Council decision can only deal with the legal and constitutional powers of the government to deport Japanese Canadians," the bulletin declares. "Responsibility for policy rests upon the Government of Canada and in a democracy where governments are subject to parliamentary control and to the influence of public opinion [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] deportation of Canadian citizens on the ground of [illegible] morally indefensible and [illegible]

"The War Emergency upon which the orders-in-council were supposed to be based has [illegible] The Japanese Canadians [illegible] Their presence [illegible] dispersal throughout Canada can not possibly be considered a menace to the security of the state.

"Messages from Japan tell of chaos and hardship and re-emphasizes the inhumanity of forcible deportation to that country."

The Co-operative Committee bulletin then outlines the following recommendations:

1. Policy of wholesale deportation should be abandoned.

2. That, in the words of the Prime Minister, "it has not been shown that the presence of a few thousand persons of Japanese race who have been loyal to the land of adoption and who have manifested no disloyalty even during the crisis of the war [illegible] a menace to a nation of almost twelve million people," and if the government now has cases which it considers [illegible] then the individual concerned [illegible] by a judicial [illegible] hearing.

3. [illegible] Japanese Canadians [illegible]

4. [illegible] should be [illegible]

5. [illegible] should be [illegible] property losses.

6. Adequate assistance should be given in re-establishment and rehabilitation, and

7. [illegible] citizens who have [illegible] gone to Japan for [illegible] reasons should be permitted to return to Canada.

Housing Shortage, Large Families Balk Placement of Sask. Evacuees

MOOSE JAW, Sask. — [illegible] jobs in Saskatchewan [illegible] the lack of housing [illegible] of Japanese evacuees who [illegible] [illegible] from Moose Jaw [illegible] [illegible] population [illegible] [illegible] on farms in other [illegible]

[illegible]

Far East Pictorial Magazine Features Scenes From Japan

The first issue of the Far East Photo Review, a monthly magazine featuring news pictures of Japan and to a lesser extent of Issei and Nisei on this side of the Pacific, has been published by the Far East Service [illegible] New York.

The first issue [illegible] September [illegible] [illegible] Magazine [illegible] of 26 years [illegible] holding [illegible] records.

The [illegible] overlooked [illegible] which are [illegible] both English and Japanese [illegible]

[illegible] are pictures of [illegible] [illegible] Japanese home [illegible] bathing suits, and Japan's [illegible] popular [illegible] Hideko Takamine [illegible] [illegible] Nisei.

[illegible] [illegible] T. Kameoka, 64 [illegible] Street, Toronto, Ont.

Raising Memorial Fund For Nisei

[illegible] on July [illegible] two drowning [illegible] the Detroit River [illegible]

THE NEW CANADIAN

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Prejudice and Misinformation

According to a survey conducted recently by the National Opinion Research Centre of the University of Denver, 25 percent of the American public think that the average Japanese living in the United States is disloyal to the American government. This is startling revelation since it represents the American public opinion at a time when the part played by Japanese Americans in the war was being given nationwide publicity.

A similar survey conducted shortly before the end of the war revealed a much greater bias against Japanese Americans. At that time, it was shown that 32 percent of the American people believed that American-born Japanese—not including those who were born in Japan—were substantially disloyal, and a further 15 percent were undecided in their opinion.

The modification in the earlier opinions is due in part to the publicity given the Nisei GI's and educational campaigns conducted by the War Relocation Authority and other groups on behalf of the Japanese evacuees, in part to the subsiding of wartime hysteria.

Actually, it is pointed out in the survey report, many people in authoritative positions have attested to the loyalty of Japanese Americans or have stated clearly that "no sabotage was committed by any Japanese Americans in Hawaii or on the Mainland, on, before, or after Pearl Harbor." Among such people are Henry L. Stimson, wartime secretary of war; John Edgar Hoover, F.B.I. director; Col. Kendall J. Fielder, chief of military intelligence, Hawaii department; W. A. Gabrielson, chief of police, Honolulu; and Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, commander-in-chief, U.S. Army, Central Pacific.

Indeed it would seem only necessary to accept the word of the F.B.I. that "no persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States were found guilty of sabotage or espionage during World War II."

The attitude of the public opinion in Canada toward her Japanese minority probably bears some correlation to the American attitude. It was shown in a cross-country poll taken by the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion in February, 1944, that 33 percent of the Canadians were in favor of sending back to Japan "Japanese who are Canadian citizens," 59 percent in favor of allowing them to stay; and eight percent were undecided. (A much larger proportion favored sending back Japanese nationals.) And significantly, anti-Japanese feeling was not appreciably stronger in British Columbia than elsewhere in Canada. As in the United States, this antagonism in Canada has probably subsided to some degree since the end of the war.

* * * * *

From the foregoing, it would appear to be a fact that the unpopularity of the people of Japanese race and suspicions regarding their loyalty to Canada (or the United States) is due in no small part to misinformation and distorted facts which have been widely disseminated by west coast racists and a number of representatives in the parliament.

It is very well for the evacuees to recognize the primary reasons for anti-Japanese feeling as economic, and to avoid repeating the pattern of west coast Japanese communities with its resulting formation of economic blocs. But there is an additional factor which must not be overlooked. The unpopularity which the evacuees may face in eastern Canada is not likely to be based on economic factors; it is more likely to be based on misinformation and falsehoods about the Japanese Canadians, or on the confusion of the two distinct peoples—the Canadian Japanese and the people living in Japan. It will mean that in order to win recognition as loyal and desirable Canadians, we must not overlook the importance of giving full support to educational campaigns aimed at counteracting the activities of anti-Japanese propagandists.

Nisei Dance Club

After holding one dance, which was not well attended, the Nisei Dance Club has decided to drop its plan of holding regular dances. The immediate result of this action is that the director of the Club, who had spent a considerable sum of money in organizing it, will take a substantial financial loss; and the various Nisei clubs who had apparently intended to hold their own dances have been left a clear field.

That the intention of the Dance Club was well-meaning and its methods legitimate [illegible] honestly disputed. And it is to the credit of its director that he has decided to give up his plans as soon as he realized that the reception given the Dance Club was not as good as it might have been and that its plans would conflict more than he had foreseen with the plans of other Nisei organizations.

According to our Toronto [illegible] there has been a [illegible] [illegible] hostility among Toronto Nisei to the idea of these commercially-staged dances. The hostility, though understandable, is not always open to rational interpretation. But it was nevertheless a serious psychological obstacle which might have been taken into greater consideration by the Dance Club promoter.

Taken on a purely commercial level, the Dance Club can probably succeed if it lives up to its intent to give good entertainment value surpassing that offered elsewhere. Indeed it is reported that the crowd at the Sept. 21 dance might have been larger if there had been a ticket sales campaign, since a fair number of Niseis who came to take a look at the dance turned away at the doors on seeing that the early crowds were not large.

But all things considered, it may be concluded that the Niseis as a whole are not eager to accept the idea of a commercial invasion into the Nisei entertainment world which had been regarded by precedent and common acceptance as the sphere of activity for non-profit Nisei organizations.

The experience of the Dance Club has made that clear, and another thing: that whoever sponsors future dances may well afford to incur additional expenditures which will bring ample reward in good danceable music, even though provided by a P.A. system, and a pleasant atmosphere.

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Anti-Japanese Feeling on Decline

But Survey Reveals 25% of U.S. Public Believe "Average Japanese" Is Disloyal

Now that the war is over, hostile feeling against the Japanese living in the United States apparently is decreasing; but 25 percent of the Americans think that the average Japanese is disloyal. This was the decision announced this month by the National Opinion Research Centre of the University of Denver, which has just concluded a nationwide survey on the attitude of the American public towards persons of Japanese ancestry.

The N.O.R.C. surveys are conducted much like the more familiar Gallup polls. They sample typical miniatures of the population of the United States with the proper proportion in each geographical section, of rich and poor, young and old, men and women, various minority groups, and residents of urban, town, and rural areas. Surveys on the Japanese Americans involved over 5,000 personal interviews by trained interviewers.

Two questions were asked in the N.O.R.C.'s latest survey on the Japanese Americans.

The first question was:

"Do you think the AVERAGE Japanese person who lives in this country is loyal or disloyal to the American government?"

The replies were as follows:

Loyal	50%
Disloyal	25%
Undecided	25%
	100%

Then the 75 percent of the groups who replied "Loyal" or "Undecided" were asked the following second question:

"If 'Loyal' or 'Undecided,' do you think the AVERAGE Japanese person now living in this country who is not a citizen should or should not be allowed to become a citizen?"

The replies were:

Should	43%
Should not	22%
Undecided	10%
	75%

The N.O.R.C. reported that on the basis of the current survey, a comparison between opinions on whether or not Japanese should be allowed to become citizens, and opinions on whether Japanese living in this country spied or destroyed war materials during the war, reveals a significant correlation.

"Of those persons thinking that Japanese Americans committed sabotage, only 28 percent think that they should be allowed to become citizens if they are not already. Of those who think Japanese Americans did not commit sabotage, more than twice as many — 57 percent — think they should be granted citizenship," the N.O.R.C. report says.

Similarly, of those people who think that Japanese living in this country spied during the war, 37 percent think they should be allowed to become citizens; while of those who think they did not spy, 67 percent would permit them to become citizens.

The N.O.R.C. reported that their recent survey on public opinion regarding Japanese and Japanese Americans has found that education is the factor responsible for the greatest difference of opinion. Almost twice as many of the college-educated persons believe that the "average Japanese" is loyal to the United States as do persons with only eighth grade education.

As in Canada, it has been established in the U.S. that there has been recorded not one case of sabotage or espionage by persons of Japanese ancestry during World War II.

Also that younger adults are more likely to say "loyal" [illegible] are those in the [illegible] over [illegible].

The 50 percent who believe the "average Japanese" is [illegible] based their opinions on the [illegible] ing record of Japanese American troops, the feeling that living in the United States is conducive to loyalty, and to personal experience with Japanese Americans.

The previous N.O.R.C. survey on Japanese Americans was taken in April, 1945, before the end of the war. The question asked at that time, although differing from those asked in the latest survey, revealed that 53 percent of the American public believed that most of the Nisei would not try to do something against the United States even if given a chance, while 32 percent believed that a substantial section of them would. The survey concerned only Japanese who are American citizens.

The details of the first survey are as follows:

Question asked: "Of all the Japanese WHO ARE AMERICAN CITIZENS, about how many do you think would try to do something against the United States if they had a chance?"

Replies—

Practically none of them	39%
A few	34%
	53%
About half	[illegible]
Most	[illegible]
Practically all	[illegible]
Don't know	[illegible]
	100%

MacInnis Proposes

A Commission on Evacuee Property

Seen as the next major problem, left in the wake of wartime evacuation, which remains to be settled is that of indemnification for property losses suffered by Japanese evacuees. With the gradual settlement of repatriation and dispersal questions, the property issue [illegible] be expected to assume increasing importance.

On the last day of the second session of the 20th Parliament (August 31, 1946), Mr. Angus MacInnis, C.C.F. member for Vancouver East, voiced a strong plea for the establishment of a commission to investigate the losses sustained by the evacuees with a view to arriving at a fair settlement. The main body of that speech, which was delivered during the debate on the Department of Labor supply, follows:

Then there is the question of disposal of the property which belonged to these people when they were evacuated in 1942, property which it took some of them a lifetime to build up. This is a parliament that believes in private property. The property was taken from these people and sold for a song. I could give a number of instances of what they received out of a lifetime's hard work. Something should be done about it. An application was made to the exchequer court in 1943. This is 1946, and that application has not yet been heard. During this session we have heard a lot about the rights guaranteed to us under Magna Carta. I understand that one of the assertions in that document is that rights delayed are rights denied. The courts may be slow, but I suggest to this committee that the courts of Canada are not so slow that they cannot find time to deal with these cases over a period of three years. In August, 1943, the solicitors representing these evacuees made application to the exchequer court, and it is still there. Only God and the exchequer court knows when it will be heard. I suggest to the committee that that is not justice to Canadians.

At the beginning of the war certain organizations were banned and classed as illegal organizations. Their property was confiscated. One of these organizations was the Farmer-Labour Temple Association. This association had property all across Canada. There was no question that at the time it was an illegal organization under the Defence of Canada Regulations. After Russia was invaded and came in on the side of the allies a [illegible] up for the restoration of the property to the former owners. A commission was appointed. [illegible]

I have not [illegible] actual facts before me at the moment [illegible] certain of these [illegible] bought back [illegible] whom they were sold [illegible] government at [illegible] received for them [illegible] these organizations [illegible] jecting to the [illegible] but I tell the committee [illegible] sale of the property [illegible] of Japanese origin [illegible] moved from British [illegible] far less justified [illegible] was done in the case [illegible] ganizations declared [illegible] beginning of the war. [illegible]

I believe a commission [illegible] appointed to [illegible] done in the matter [illegible] should not be [illegible] that these people [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] different [illegible] Let us deal with the [illegible] would deal with any [illegible] dian, and I suggest [illegible] without the [illegible] provided in the case I referred to.

差別待遇打破のため
活躍を續ける全米日系市民協會

（全米日系市民協會長）全米市民の最も有力なる政治直接行動委員會として日系人の諸問題に關しワシントンで運動を継續するため「反差別委員會」の法人組織をユタ州にて結成し認可された。從來の市民協會は主に教育社交團体として組織されてゐたが此度の新法人組織認可で市協委員會は首都ワシントンに於て活潑に日系人差別撤廢を叫べることになつたのである。既に市協はワシントンに於て歸化法案、賠償法案等々各種法案の通過運動を開始してゐるのであるが、今後は總て右委員會の名に於て運動を継續する筈で、其の綱領は次の如くである

（一）聯邦政府、州政、市政に於て全般的に人民の權利増進をはかる法案を支持し特に日系人の權利を擁護する

（二）從來の聯邦政府、州政、市政に於て人種的差別をする法律を廢止し特に日系人差別待遇に關する法律を撤廢する運動をする

（三）日系人の諸問題で特に人種的差別排斥政策はこれを暴露し米人大衆の正義觀に訴へて啓蒙運動を開始する

（四）日系人の權利、特權の擁護を目的とする訴訟に參加する

（五）全米如何なる場所に於ても人種的差別の慣習ある場所においては之を矯正するため努力する

○カリフォルニア州一般投票に於て第十五號案と稱する排日土地修正問題可決なるものが出現してゐるので全米市協及差別委員會では之が對策を開始した。外人土地法は一九一三年及び四一年の二回にわたつて法律制定により修正されてゐるのだが之を一般投票にかけて通過せしめ州法條正をなし有効化しようといふのである。市協では北加市協反差別委員の正副リーダーを一線に立てゝ對策を進めてゐるが、一般投票用紙を選擧民に發送するに先立ち反對理由を說明した小冊子を配付して提案の不都合性を指摘してゐる

○インサーチャー・アリタニカ首都全米市協のニューヨーク宣傳部主任エドリード・パギー氏は四卷よりなる「世界歴史のうちに於ける最も重大なる十年間」を題する文獻を用意してゐるが、其一部分として全米日系市民協會の事業を調査中であり戰時中の全米市協の活動方針をして論文を發表する筈である

○日系人の權益擁護に邁進してゐる全米市協では目下南加州各地で演說會を開催し、首都ワシントンに於ける日系人に對する當局者の動向の眞相發表等に行つてゐるが之等の會合は米人間に於ける賛同者の家運動もかねてゐて書籍へ[illegible]を招待しなかつたず放迄にしたう[illegible]してゐる

原子爆彈にやられた廣島
三井末信氏から來信が物語る大惨狀の一部

（筆者は曾て晩市に居た三井末信氏が原子彈を投下された廣島から、グリンウッド在住の實兄三井政雄氏の處に寄せた七月十日付の手紙の一節でオートラリア經由で到着したものである）

○廣島は古今未曾有の原子爆彈にやられ、世界無比な大損害で實に言語に絶する慘狀である。小生の家庭では[illegible]、各工場に行き職場に就いてゐた[illegible]に歸つた[illegible]市内の[illegible]中の處八月六日の當日は所用のため佐伯郡玖波村に行つたので九死に一生を得たわけで家族には一人の犠牲者もなかつた。

○併し小田孫市は當日組合の件で市内に行き明治橋の上でやられ金輪島へ連れ行かれたが三日目に死亡、佐藤家では自分の家も貸家も全燒家財道具も少しばかり小生が預かつてゐたのを殘し全部燒け、一人息子の直君は第五師團に入營中にて爆死、屍体は不明、[illegible]家の下敷きとなり[illegible]死亡、國民學校に行つてゐた二男は死亡したが屍体不明、木下家でも息一人爆死。これまた屍体不明。兄は戰死。當時町で爆死は合計二百餘名、小生は目下町常會長をしてゐるが常會員四十二戸のうち八月六日の爆死は十四名であつた。中筋の村岡では一家五人、尾茂田政次郎方では妻と子供二人が電車の中でやられて死去。

○讃村川内村溫井では二百三十名の義勇隊で水主町に家を解きに行き三人歸還したきりで二百二十七人爆死して行方不明、其の餘つた三人も爆彈傷で死亡、中須賀の西川徳夫も當日義勇隊で[illegible]と三人ともやられ[illegible]不明で息子一人となつた

●歸國申請取消し期限 —— 今でも労働省日本人局で受付けてゐるやうだが様式はトロント市ジャーヴィス街五〇六の市民權擁護委員會又はマニトバ州日系市民協會（ニューカナディアン氣付）に照會するがよい。ナショナルかトカナデアン[illegible]歸化人か加奈陀生れかの別を登錄番號及現住所等が必要である

●市民權擁護費金寄附 レジャイナのリスター校師は同市二世クラブを通してトロントの市民權擁護委員會へ五弗寄附した

御禮

ニューデンバー在留中は非常な厚情を忝ふし尚今度東行に際しましても色々御配慮に預り有難くあつくお禮申上ます。十七日の朝無事ネルズの娘の宅へ落付きましたからご放念下さいませ。失禮ではございますが略して紙上を以て厚く御禮を申上げ併せて皆様の多幸を祈ります

九月二十三日 ネルズ

野崎勘太郎

協和會役員諸氏

ニューデンバーの皆様

御禮

今回老父母が歸國いたしました際色々と御配慮に預りまして眞に有難うございました。略儀ながら紙上を以て皆様のご厚情を深謝申し上げます

マニトバ州レテリア

佐々木喜司雄

外一同

各位

歸國挨拶

今回私共家族一同家事の都合上第四回船にて歸國するに當り、在村中は一方ならぬ懇情に預り且又出發に際し多忙中にも拘らずお手傳下され尚遠路態々お見送り下され餞別まで添へ段々厚く御禮申上ます。向寒の砌皆様ご自愛の程お祈り申上げます先は紙上を以てお禮まで

ピラルドーン在住

日本人會一同様

池田上清

堀部幸二

歸國挨拶

私共在加中は一方ならぬ友情を賜り今回歸國に際しましては種々と配慮に預り其の上多忙中見送りやら又餞別まで頂きあつくお禮申上げます何分弱年者ですから今まで永い間戴きましたより以上の指導と鞭撻をお願ひします先は略儀乍ら紙上を以て御禮と併せてお願ひ申上げます

九月十六日

佐藤要

各位

パルプウード切
日本人を募集

▲切賃……コード四弗、ランバー[illegible]は良い

▲食費……一日九十五仙、食料は良く豊富、スプリングベッド、ブランケット、シーツ等の用意あり

其他の點につき左記へ問ひ合せ下されゞば折返し委細を返事します

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▲購讀料、一ヶ月分一弗七十五仙、三ヶ月分五弗、半年分九弗五十仙（一週間分四十仙）部數に制限があるから豫約して下さい

▲發行所 米國ニューヨーク市極東社

極東日報、東京新聞複寫版

カナダ總代理 亀岡徳衛

T. KAMEOKA, 64 Sullivan St., Toronto 2-B, Ont.
Phone WAverley 9934

左記申込書を切り取り至急申込み下さい

切 り 取 り 線

T. KAMEOKA, 64 Sullivan St., Toronto 2-B, Ont.

Date

東京新聞複寫版 [illegible] ヶ月分 [illegible] 金 [illegible] 同封

Name

Address

求婚

年齡四十歳以上の身體壯健なる婦人を求む。子供二人位あつても差支へなく英語會話が出來れば此上なし。當方はマニトバ在住日本人にして年齢六十歳、經濟的保證あり子供は成人して別居する事になつてゐる。希望者は要件を認めニューカナディアン氣付「エス・テー」宛に通知を乞ふ。寫眞入用なれば送る。

日本梨

販賣、一パウンド七仙、エキスプレス代は當方持、キャーオーダーで上等

左記へ注文下さい

S. L. DEVER, Mission City, B.C.

會葬御禮

妻ツル儀昨日告別式相營み候處遠路にも不拘態々參列下され且つ鄭重なる弔辭供花香料等を賜はりご芳志誠に有難く奉深謝候一々拜趨御禮可申上筈の處種々取紛れ居候につき乍略儀以紙上厚く御禮申上候

九月二十日

喪主 下出吉之助

長男 孝
次男 豊
長女 クヤ子
三男 [illegible]
四男 道[illegible]
五男 [illegible]

在日本 同 同 同 [illegible]

親族 紀井茂之助

友人 [illegible]

鹿兒島縣人 一同

ファーム八拉會 一同

[illegible]

父[illegible]儀タシメ在住中數年來病氣にて[illegible]努め候得共病改まり九月十[illegible]日午前五時三十分[illegible]遂に昇天仕候尚十七日午後二時[illegible]教師司式の下に告別式執行致候處お忙しき中を多數ご會葬下され[illegible]なる弔詞ご弔慰を賜り身に餘る數々のご芳志を[illegible]可き筈の處取紛れ中乍略儀紙上以てあつくお禮申上候

九月十九日 ニューデンバー

喪主 長男 小島[illegible]

在日本 妻 [illegible]

親族代表 [illegible]

友人代表 [illegible]

[illegible] 各位

日系人對策の再檢討

樞密院の判決あり次第首相に會見

コーペラチヴ・コミテーが要請の筈

（トロント發）コーペラチヴ・コミテーでは英國樞密院の判決があり次第代表者をオタワへ送つてキング首相以下關係に面會することに九月十日幹部の集會で決定した

代表者は政府に對して、日系人追放計畫を撤回し日系加奈陀人に關する政策を全面的に再檢討することを要請する筈で、キング首相との會見は樞密院の判決が如何やうにならうとも行ふことになると見られてゐる。コーペラチヴ・コミテーでは最近同委員會發行の七個目のブレチンを發行したが其中には次の如きことが書綴されてゐる

△樞密院の判決は、政府に日系加奈陀人を追放し得る權能があるか否かの法律上の問題にのみふれるものであり、政府の方策決定の責任は、デモクラチックな加奈陀議會に──議會に責めを負ひ輿論によつて左右される──、そして議會と國民にあるのである

△加奈陀市民を人種の故に追放することは、道義的に擁護し得ざることであり此國の評價を下げるものである、と云ふ諸事の主張を更に強化しなければならぬ

△追放勅令の根據となつてゐる戰時緊急狀態は既に過ぎ去つて居る。日系加奈陀人はもはや加奈陀の一部に集結しては居らず、既に加奈陀州に散在して居る彼等を目して國の安全上の脅威と見做すことはできぬ。日本からの情報は日本が困窮のドン底にあることを傳へてをり、斯る國土に向けて人々を強制的に追放することは非人道も甚しいものであることを再強調するものである

○

而して右のブレチンは以下の如き進言を行つてゐる（一）全面的追放政策は撤回すべきである（二）キング首相は「試練の最嚴中に於てさへサボタージュや不忠誠なる行爲のなかつた數千人の日系カナダ人が居たとて、殆ど千二百萬人に達する加奈陀の國にとつて脅威となるものとは考へられない」と言つたことがあるが、若し政府にして追放を正當化し得るケースがあるといふのならば、夫れらの個人を審理したのちに追放すべきである（三）殘存する日けいカナダ人に對する制束を撤回すべきである（四）彼らの民權を全面的に回復すべきである（五）彼らの財產損害に對して全的報償を行ふべきである（六）彼等の再定住と生活再建に對して充分なる援助を與ふべきである（七）家庭の事情のために日本へ行つた加奈陀市民が再び加奈陀に歸つてくることを許すべきである

婦人傳道師が渡日

傳道再開のため日本へ歸つて行く合同教會の婦人傳道師二名（トロントのミス・ボット──彼女の夫ボット牧師は本年四月既に渡日──及グリントンのミス・カーチス）は今週木曜日ウィニペッグを通つて西行した

二つの勞働會議全國大會

カナダの二大勞働會議──テーエルシーとシーシーエルの全國大會がウインザーとトロントに於て開催されてゐる。ウインザーでのテーエルシーの大會ではベンゴフ氏が會議長に再選（第四期目）され幹事には海員組合長のサリヴァンと氏が再選された。此大會では三百以上の決議案が討議されたが、カナダの外交政策に關しては「ファシズムと植民地惡道の最後の殘存物を徹底的に破壞し、あらゆる人民と國家の手離すべからざる權利と自治を擁護し、世界をして再び[illegible]ことに努力する」などとカナダ政府に要求する事になつたし、聯絡組合及地方勞働會議の役員に共產黨員が就任するを禁止するといふ提案は取上げられなかつた。一方トロントでのシーシーエル大會ではモシャー會議長が開會の辭の中で、加奈陀の組織勞働者の統一、協力の必要を力說し、組合員の政治てき活動に關しては「組織勞働者の目標に最も近い行方をしてゐるシーシーエフを支持すべきである」事を述べたが此問題に關しては討議入時間の後「勞働組合の政治てき武器としてシーシーエフを支持する」決議を再確認した

▲オタリ政府は水曜日の閣議に於てアルバータの農者ストライキ問題を協議したが、農產物の十準價格決定のため事實調査委員會を設置せよといふ農者の要求を拒否する事になつた▲一方アスチール・ス[illegible]大會[illegible]決議を通過し[illegible]臨時閣議[illegible]

サスカチワン州でも

住居がないため恒久的就職に支障

（ムースジョウ發）當市の南四哩にある日本人ホステルのドクソン數數が最近調査するところによると、ホステル在住者三百人近くのうち四十五人は就働（主として一時的な仕事）して居ると云ふことで、同氏は日本人の就職狀態を次の如く說明してゐる

△九月初めには農場、鐵道等から二百人以上の人員要求があつたが働き手を得られなかつた

△當地ホステルに居る二八八人のうち一二六人は十六歲以下の子供で一七人は日本行、此はかに老人も居る。現在ホステルにゐる勞働可能者は二五人だけである

△シーニメ鐵道から六〇人の要求があつたのに一五人しか就働できなかつた。ムースジョウ市內のレストラントに働いてゐる者が一〇人、農家其他一時的仕事をしてゐる者が二〇人ある

△恒久的仕事に就き得る者も就職させる上に一般困ることは彼らの住居が得られない事だ

尙ホステル在住日系學童七十餘人はムースジョウ市內のキングジョージ、アレキサンダー、エンパイヤ、キングエドワードの四パブリックスクールにわけて通學してをり學校バスで送り迎へされてゐるがハイスクール（テクニカルも含む）にも十七、八人行つてゐる

ビーツ收穫

アルバタで開始

（レイモンド發）南部アルバータのシュガービーツ收穫は九月廿三日から開始されたが、最近の降雨はビーツの日方增加に大に役立ち各地方とも平年作以上で昨年の記錄的收穫たる三十六萬三千トンを超すものと見られてゐる。砂糖工場の方はレイモンド、ピクチュア ビユートともに九月廿七日から操業運轉してビーツを處理することになつてゐる

パルプ材切

マニトバ北部の就働地

（マニトバ州ワフキン發）當地はウイニペッグの西北三百餘哩、マニトバ・ペーパー會社のパルプ材切のキャンプはマッキン驛より二十哩餘り離れてゐるが汽車の便每に郵便物は運んでくるし、食料は豐富である。現在日本人が十三人働いてゐるが、氣候は思つたよりも好くてテンペトも割合に良いので新入でもなれてくると一日に一コード半切れるし經驗ある者は二コード位きつてゐる。切賃は一コード四弗で一日働けば六弗から八弗位になり、食費は一日九十五仙で他に餘り費用はいらずまじめに働けば相當に殘る。會社側では日本人就働者が三十人以上にもなれば慰安施設その他更に好遇すると云つてゐる（別項人員募集廣告參照）

半途は空路で急行

米進駐軍人夫人東京へ

（モントリオール發）當市在住の林誠子さんは、米進駐軍に加はり目下東京に勤務中の良人木村中尉の許に赴くことになり、同中尉より妻呼寄せに就て軍當局に申請中のところ最近許可になり九月廿二日までにシアトルに到着するやうにとの命が十七日に到着したので早速手續をすまし、十九日飛行機便にてニウヨーク經由、乘船地たるシアトルへ赴いた

（東京發）進駐軍付として東京に居る加奈陀の二世大尉若原富男は漸く妹の大田カーズ孃を捜しつけることが出來た。彼女は江田島進駐の濠洲軍通譯として勤務して居たのである

シンガポールから

（シンガポール發）シャム國の首都バンコックに行つて來たが、開戰前に元晩香坡駐在の領事だつた蜂谷輝雄氏等待命全權公使に會ひ、暫く時間懇談をかはす事が出來た。バンコックはカナダなどは及ばぬ近代的なすばらしい建物と、みすぼらしい小屋がゴッチャに建ちならんでゐる都會で、大寺院の三吠高さのエメラルドの佛像も見物した。スイスへ行くシャム皇帝の出發も見たが、護衞のシャム兵の中にはパダシのもありユニフォームは色あせてゐたり、一寸見ものだつた（ミンバー・ナーゼント・フレジャー、小保方ジョージ）

義兄 **林友吉** 儀[illegible]入院[illegible]
[illegible]一月[illegible]保養[illegible]再發し[illegible]入院[illegible]途に九月十日午後六時不歸の客と相成候[illegible]
九月十五日
ビーシー州マグナベー
喪主 宮崎[illegible]
仝 [illegible]
世話人 [illegible]村市太郎

夫 **嘉市** 儀九月十一日午後[illegible]時三十分突然發病[illegible]の危險性なるを感知して直に電話にて病院に[illegible]其の到着を待つたが[illegible]時[illegible]に段生[illegible]十三日ビユート[illegible]
九月十七日
アルバタ州ノーブルフォード
[illegible]

妻 **タケ** 儀二十三日家人不在中入浴中[illegible]
二十七日午前十時三十分當市[illegible]教會に於て[illegible]の下に執行致しました[illegible]
九月二十八日
夫 佐々木[illegible]
親戚代表 [illegible]
友人代表 [illegible]

日本文廣告料 十五字詰一行二十仙、累載は一行十五仙又は一吋[illegible] ニューカナディアン

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不偏の週刊紙

ウイニペッグ市タルボット街五〇四 電話五〇一三〇六

發行者 生山國人
英文編輯者 小山和彦
日本文編輯者 梅月高市

購讀料 一部十仙 一ヶ月四十仙
前金六ヶ月二弗 一ヶ年四弗

社說

反日宣傳を反擊の教育運動

最近デンヴァー大學で輿論調査をしたところによると、米國の公衆二五パーセントは、米國に居住する日系人は米國政府に不忠誠だと思つてゐるといふが、日けい米人の戰爭努力の功績が全國的に宣傳されてゐるとき、斯る發表があると云ふことは寧ろ驚くべきことではある。同じやうな調査は戰爭終期の直前にも行はれたが、其の時は、アメリカ生れの日系人——日本生れは含まず——は米國に不忠誠であると見る米人が三三パーセントに達し、一五パーセントは意見を決しかねると云ふ風に、日けい人に對する偏見は甚しいものであつた。其後、日系二世軍人の活躍に關する發表が引續いて行はれたり、戰時轉住局其他の、日けい人を理解させるための米人に對する熱心な教育運動等によつて戰時のヒステリアは大に減退されたのであつた。

事實に於て、右の調査報告が指摘してゐるやうに、當局者の多くは、日系米人の米國にたいする忠誠と順法精神に敬服し、パール・ハーバー以前にも以後にも、ハワイ及び米本土に於て日けい米人がサボタージュをなした事は曾て無いと證明してゐる。之等の人々の中には戰爭中の陸軍長官だつたスチムソン氏、聯邦探偵局長フーヴァー氏、陸軍警察部ハワイ支局長フィールダー大佐、ホノルルの警察署長ガブリエルソン氏、中央太平洋米陸軍司令官リチャードソン中將等がある。第二次世界大戰に於て日けい米人の中にサボタージュなどする者がなかつたことは、エフ・ビー・アイ（聯邦探偵局）當局の證明だけでも明白なのである。

カナダに於ける少數民族の一つたる日けいカナダ人に對するカナダ人の輿論にも、恐らくは米國のそれと相關するところがあるであらう。去る一九四四年三月に、カナダの輿論調査所が全國にわたつて調査したところでは、三三パーセントのカナダ人は「カナダ市民である日けい人」を日本へ送還する事に賛成で、五九パーセントはカナダに留まる事を許すべきだと云ひ、八パーセントは未決定であつた。（日本人ナショナルを日本へ送還する事に賛成する者の割合は遙に大きかつた）。そして注目すべきことは、ビーシー州に於ける反日感情が、同じもカナダの他の部分に比して特に目立つといふ譯でもなかつた事である。米國に於けると同樣、カナダに於ける反日感情も、戰爭終結以來恐らくは減退してゐる事であらう。

上述の事から見て、日けい人側の不評判やカナダ及米國に對する忠誠に關する疑惑は、西部海岸の人種的憎惡論者及び戰時における一部のものゝ惡宣傳によるところが決して尠くないことがわかるのである。

反日感情の主要なる原因が經濟的なものであり、西部海岸に於て見られた如き、日本人だけの經濟的ブロックを形成する結果をみちびくやうな日本人社會と云ふやうなものを繰返すことを避けなければならぬことは、移動日けい人の認識してゐる所である。併しながら、其外になほ看過できないことがある。東部カナダにおける日系人が、經濟的要因のために不評になるといふやうな事は先ずなかるべく、それは、日系カナダ人といふものに對する誤解、日系カナダ人と日本に居る日本人とをごつちやにして考へる——と云ふやうなところから起つてくるかも知れない。そこで、吾々が、カナダに忠誠であり、好ましきカナダ人であると云ふことをカナダ人一般に認識させるためには、反日宣傳反擊を目標として活動するあらゆる教育的啓蒙運動を、全的に支持することを怠つてはならないのである。

内外ニュース一束

▲日本では國鐵ゼネスト回避に續いて、十日間に亘つて行はれた全日本海員組合のストライキは廿日解決、組合側では「協定成立、首切なし、ゼネスト發止」の指令を發した▲日本の改正憲法は十月廿日頃に發布、實施は來年九月頃になるだらうと見られる▲スターリン首相は英新聞記者との會見で、「新大戰の危機はないと思ふ」と所信を發表、今日次期大戰を云々してゐるのは軍事政治方面の冒險家と一部の文官共で、失業者増大其他國内の危急情勢から民衆の目をそらせる爲であると述べた▲辭職させられた米國の商務長官ウォーレス氏の後任には駐英米大使ハリマン氏（元駐ソ大使）が任命された▲オタワ政府は問題になつてゐたミルク生産者に對する百斤五十五仙の補助金を九月卅日限り廢止した結果、加奈陀のミルク小賣値段は十月一日から一クオート三仙値上りとなり、ウイニペッグでは一コート配達は十四仙店賣は十三仙となる、オンタリオやケベックでは三仙の値上げ▲ウイニペッグでは今土曜日夜からデーライト・セーヴィング・タイムを廢止▲ウイニペッグで最近今年二人目の少年（何れも十三歳）殺しがあつて、双方とも手口が同じだと見られる犯人が判らず犯人捜索に七千弗の懸賞が出て子供に對するカーフユーの議さへ起つてゐる▲ネースの學校は愈々九月廿三日から開始した▲日本への郵便（ハガキと小包）開始に就ては其後報道の如く、ウイニペッグの郵便局に問ひ合せてゐるが未だ判明しない▲今週のニューカナデアンは印刷所の都合により金曜日に印刷した

人事消息

（人事消息は無料で掲載します。ドシドシ御利用下さい）

■移轉　ロンドンのネスタルに居た上林定治郎氏一家はグエルフのギルクラスト氏牧場に移轉、牧畜に從事中である。アドレスは次の通り

C/o Gilcrest Dairy Farm, R.R. No. 1, Guelph, Ont.

■結婚　オンタリオ州ポートドーヴァーの小林與四郎氏と日夏庄太郎氏長女萬壽子さんは北村豐泰氏夫妻の世話で婚約中だつたが同市のグレース教會でモーレイ牧師司式の下に結こん式舉行、引續き同所で白人百名日本人三十名を招待して披露マスコーカへ新婚旅行した

■死亡　ベーオファームの下山吉之助氏夫人タツさんは昨年三月より入院加療中だつたが九月十四日スローカン病院にて死去、葬儀は十九日佛教會寺に於てセブリ牧師司式で執行▲ニューデンヴァーの小島猛太郎氏は九月十四日死去十七日小笠山牧師司式の下に告別式執行▲アルバータ州ノーブルフォードの輪田惠市氏は九月十一日腦溢血のため自宅で死去十三日ピクチュアビユート佛教會で葬儀執行▲ウイニペッグの佐々木哲最氏夫人タケ氏（七九）は九月廿三日入浴中こん倒して死去葬儀は廿七日同市モーデユー葬儀社に於て執行された

一つの反省（上）

ホープ　山家生

日本の家族主義は、その一面には非常に好い所がある。戰時の日本で、奉公とか各事とかの名の下に團結され[illegible]した後、扶養者を失つた家族の面倒を見たのは親族であり、友人であつた。爆彈で罹災した罹災者は田舍の親類をたより生活の途を立て直つた。カナダでも一九二九年から世界的不景氣が襲つて來た約十年間に政府の救濟を受けた者は極めて稀であつた。加奈陀に在住する各國人中此點では日本人は自慢してよい。

ビーシー州の日本人は、不景氣時代に政府が救濟方法の一策として道路工事の仕事、村の公役などを貰へないので、仕事が一般的に稀な時には、政府の仕事が貰へる西歐移民よりも一層みじめに困る筈なのであるが、政府の救濟を受けた者が極少數であつた事は、日本人の癡我慢ばかりでなく、實際に家族主義の美風の結果であると言つてよいと思ふ。實際上カナダに親戚のない人も稀であるが、同郷、同縣、同姓等の親しみは日本に於ける六親眷屬と同じ位に救濟をするのである。此點は外國人が見て驚き且つ絶讚をおしまない美點なのである。

この外か家族主義の美點は多々あるであらうが、それら美點のある他面には、現代の民主々義社會に合致しない所の多くの缺點をも見出すのである。家族主義は甚しより封建の遺物なのであるから、民主々義社會の加奈陀に於ては、其缺點たるや一家族、一個人の問題でなく、新に國家社會に影響する處の甚大問題ともなる譯である。

加奈陀在住二萬三千の日系人は戰前ビーシー沿岸で四百件上の漁體を統一する加奈陀日本人會といふ一か族であつたと見られてゐた。

我々は加奈陀國か社會の保護を受け、生命財產と生活權を保證してくれてゐる國か社會の一員である筈なのだが、實際的には、日本人集團か族の一員で、在留國々か社會を思ふよりも、自己の集團か族及び郷國を思ふ情熱が強烈であつたと見られてゐた。此點が同じ敵國人たるドイツ系やイタリー人種と取扱ひが異う二世までも容赦へて影響、救濟、[illegible]された原因の主な點なのである。これには一八九六年早くも投票權を制限され、其後社會的にも職業的にも排斥と壓迫に追はれ通した反動とも見られるが、日本人が「小家族を作るから排斥する」と加奈陀の政治家は言ふ。日本人は「排斥されるから仕方なく集團する」と云ふ。其の是非何れにあるにせよ、日本人の傳統的か族主義には、排他的傾向を多分に持つてとは明かである。

同種族が集團生活する時、異種族が寄つて住んで居ても交際しようとはしない。同種族の中でも同宗教が集まると同種族の異教徒を排す。同宗教の中でも同縣人は縣親しみ、他縣人をよそ者と呼ぶ。同村人は一層親密に相互扶助に努める。勿論親族は一か同樣である。

か族主義社會の特性の一つとして個人の意志——判斷——自信に缺如してゐる事で、民主々義社會人として最も大切な個人的訓練に缺けてゐる。個人的なセンスの無い事でも親族に相談してでないと決行しない。自己批判力がなく自動的精神が缺如する。公共團體となると一層それが甚しく、[illegible]分離への組織で決行することは[illegible]めて稀で、[illegible]意見に盲從する傾向が多分にあるのである。故に日本人集團の公共問題に對する決議は常に老人組が作り、當然盲從する譯があつた。新進氣鋭の理想高い青年の個人的意見なく、たとへそれが立派なものであつても、か族主義社會では、老人組の賛成のない限り採用されないのが常であつた。

斯る不幸なる社會に、私は參加して自由を求められることは、從々[illegible]

日系人對策の再檢討

樞密院の判決あり次第首相に會見

コーペラチヴコミテーが要請の答

將來國有を目標とする

日本社會黨の炭礦國家管理あん成る

（東京發）社會黨の石炭國家管理案は、自由黨が石炭業の現狀は既に國家管理的色彩がこいから此の施策を法律的に規定するといふ消極的管理案と異つて、「國家を前提として社會化せる國家管理」を云つてゐる點でも明かな通り、炭礦業の社會化を目標とし民主的な國家管理委員會の手で經營を斷らうとしてゐる。之は基礎産業部門に對する國家管理案として具體的に纏まつた最初のものである、同黨が最近本國家管理案を主張する理由としては次の諸點があげられてゐる

（一）基礎的生産財たる石炭部門（戰後産業に關する重點工業をも含む）に重點的な待遇を與へる反面、[illegible]的重要性を行政的に確認するため此國家管理を實施し、勞働階級に挺身できる協力を要請する一方、資本の作爲的活動を抑制する

（二）今日のやうな政治情勢下に於て有償國有化を行ふことは、單に資本家救濟に終るから、まづ強度の國家管理を實施し、社會主義政權の基礎が確固となつたとき、これを國有化する

社會黨案に近づく 自進兩黨の國營案

一方進歩黨では幹部會の結果（一）鑛山整理、新坑開發等については國家管理下でなければできないことを認める（二）日本石炭の貿易統制を復活（三）石炭統制會を廢止し、其の代りに木材、鐵鋼等の資材と公定價格を[illegible]從業員が經營に參加する[illegible]五大石炭消費部門に對しては、國が消費者價格の一部を負擔する（五）社會黨の主張のうち炭鑛國營は承認し得ないが、他は認めることとなり、黨議を以て炭礦業の國家管理方式を承認と決定、この線にそつて大臣總務會長が自由黨と折衝を開始した、自由黨はまだ正式に問題をとりあげてゐないが、双方側の意志表示もあつて國家管理はやむなしとしてをり[illegible]

東條大將も拭き掃除

老母の健在に泣く「人間」中佐

（東京發）一月一日以來巣鴨拘置所にたゞ一人の教誨師として一千人の戰犯容疑者たちに一番身近く接したフランシス・スコット・オグスバーン教師は九月十六日歸米のため横濱に向つた、巣鴨の拘禁生活につき左の如く語つた

○……自分は看守と囚人の連絡を勤めたが、囚人の不平は五回以上も聞いたことがない、一度東條は自分の部屋は冬になると寒いかも知れぬと云つたが、東條の[illegible]の性格を捨てたのは東條自身であることを[illegible]出させたら不平も引込んだ。大體において囚人たちの最大關心は家族のことだ、拘置前家族の財政狀態が貧しい場合には特にさうだ、武藤陸軍中佐は八十二歳になる老母の健康をいつも心配してゐた、我々は老母と連絡をとり、彼女が丈夫で息子の逮捕を知らないで居ることを知らせてやつた、アメリカ人の思ひやりに深く感謝した中佐は崩れるやうに泣いた、わたしもさきに囚人の泣くのを見たのはそれだけだ

○……東京帝大の佛教史の助教授花山信勝氏は自ら進んで私の助手を勤めてくれたが、私に功績があるとすれば一半は同氏のものだ、或囚人は「巣鴨は優秀な宗教的なつとめのため、天國の入口です」と花山氏に手紙を書いた、又トイレットペーパーでつくつた紐で自殺を計つたことのある一人は、花山氏の努力に感激し、死刑執行の前夜囚人達に手紙を書き、巣鴨に居るうちに再度せよと説いた

○……彼等の一日は米國の囚人同様である、有名な囚人に特別の考慮が拂はれることは絶對にない、東條でさへぞうきん掃除をしなければならぬ、しかし囚人はよく讀み、書く、讀みものは米國フィールドの圖書館の一千冊及び一週一回送られる米國の雜誌である、もちろん言葉の障害のため寫眞雜誌が一番人氣がある、讀み終つた雜誌をどうするかと云ふと實に驚く、例へば東條は自分で米國雜誌を材料に机を作つたし、他の者は帽子、机のひき出し其他の日用品を作つた、彼らは食事のとき飯つぶを儉約して糊をこしらへ膠の代用にした、私は多數の元俘虜收容所長につき野蠻な拷問をしたかたづね、多くのいろんな答へを得た、それを綜合して私はかう信じてゐる、それは日本の東洋的組織によるものだ、彼らは天皇の敵はいかなるものも正當ではない、だから、彼らの俘虜を野蠻に扱へば扱ふほど天皇に忠誠であると信じたのだ

觀光日本の行き方

（東京發）日本の生くべき途上に觀光國日本が論議されてゐるとき司令部美術天然記念課のウオルター・ポツタム大尉は十六日記者團との會見で次のやうに語つた、戰爭中の要塞化や終戰後の食糧事情などで十和田、宮島を始め全國一千に上る公園の風致が損はれつつあるとき此の言葉は極めて示唆ふかいものがある——

「私はアメリカの公園も日本の公園もすつかり見て歩いたが、日本の公園はアメリカの公園に比し少しも遜色なく風景の變化の多いことは感心した、終戰後引續いて食糧事情に困惑しつくし入殖した人々が勝手に樹木を伐採する、耕作地を求めてかうした地方的な問題の解決法は非常に危險である、米國でもニユーメキシコ州では鑛山、農産、畜産事業より觀光事業の方が收入が多く、フロリダ州でも果實の生産より觀光事業の方が收入が多い。カリフォルニア州では石油の次に、ミシガン州では自動車業の次に觀光事業が位してゐる。自然の美の重要性は、アメリカも日本も同じである。今の日本で食糧增産の重要性はよくわかつてゐるが、甚しく自然の美をそこなふ事業に對しては慎重に各種事情を考慮の上、必要とみとめたときは取消させるつもりである」

日ソ貿易の再開提案

（東京發）かねて對日貿易の再開を希望してゐたソ聯政府は、今回ソ聯占領下にある南樺太産の[illegible]石炭、コークスを日本に輸出し之に對し日本の對外輸出計畫にもとづいて入手できる精製消費物資の輸入方を正式に提案してきた、司令部外國貿易部では、ソ聯に何を輸出すべきかについて目下檢討中である

勤勞者の便宜考へ 新しい國立公園

觀光日本としての日本の行方が司令部當局から示唆されたが、厚生省では戰後の新しい觀點から選定した[illegible]第十三[illegible]として「大自然の風景地の保護」と共に[illegible]を目的としたが、今後は之をならんで利用開發の面をもうあげ、[illegible]は勤勞大衆の利用、外は國際觀光客誘致、外貨獲得に役立つ意味で、國立公園は風景だけでなく食物、土産品等の産物、氣候及び勤勞大衆を多數擁する大都市から比較的便利のいい所といふ條件が新しく加はつた

殖える子供の犯罪

（東京發）子供の犯罪が、敗戰後の都會病としてカイセンの如くひろがりつゝある、子供がよくならなければ將來の日本はよくなりやうがない、今の大人のそれよりも低くなつては、荒涼國にも六等國にも落ちていく、子供のことは大切だ、忘れられてはならない、子供の惡くなるのは、親の罪には相違ない。しかしこの親達も、何か家庭の力の及ぶ限界を感じてゐるのではあるまいか。たとへば[illegible]世帯も窮屈してゐる場合、子供が性的に早熟になるのを親の注意だけでふせぐ事はむつかしい。[illegible]家庭に[illegible]の家さへあつたら容易に解決することだ。又子供が家の物を持出すのは、大抵食糧の運搬の眞似であることとは、注意ぶかい親なら氣づくだらう。併し叱る責める前に、もう闇の世界に味を覺えた子供は、家に戻ることがだんだんイヤになつてくる。[illegible]の遊び場は少年不良化の温床となつてゐる。

空カンを屋根資材

（千葉發）「空罐はありませんか—」と千葉縣のお役人さん達が東京、神奈川などをかけ廻つて空カン集めをやつてゐる。同縣では復興住宅の屋根資材に六百斤をたてたものの、[illegible]に行きつまつたあげく、考へついたのが此の頃ゴミ捨て場にころがつてゐる輸入罐詰の空カン利用、試しに立川市から一萬個を購入、試作したところ成績は上々、之に味をしめ空カン集めとなつたもの。

[illegible]べきことから、[illegible]近の[illegible]りは大きい。ここを[illegible]て解決してゆくことが[illegible]家庭の主婦から食べることの心配を取除き、一家庭に一軒の家を與へたら、國の[illegible]に子供の[illegible]ない。

醫者の素質の低下

（東京發）總司令部公衆衛生部によつて日本の醫者の素質の低下が檢討された結果、醫學教育の改正と、國家試驗制度の採用が決定された。此の[illegible]は、[illegible]醫者の素質をよくする根本の一つである、[illegible]よくなることは、[illegible]がよくなることと[illegible]よい素質をもつた醫者がよい[illegible]で[illegible]の[illegible]にあたつてこそ[illegible]日本の醫者がよ[illegible]國民の[illegible]が増進する、それには國民一般の[illegible]できる[illegible]の水準が向上すると[illegible]が必要である。[illegible]の[illegible]ないや[illegible]が[illegible]してゐたので[illegible]、折角[illegible]のいゝ[illegible]もならなくなる、[illegible]の[illegible]となり[illegible]のは[illegible]があらうが、[illegible]的[illegible]の[illegible]を[illegible]する[illegible]は一[illegible]て[illegible]の[illegible]向上の[illegible]がなせられたら[illegible]民主化といふか、[illegible]の[illegible]し[illegible]にうけられる[illegible]ではなからうか[illegible]の[illegible]は、その[illegible]し[illegible]の二大[illegible]の一つに[illegible]を採用したのである

将來國有を目標とする

日本社會こうの炭礦國家管理めん成る

日ソ貿易の再開提案

From Nippon Times
AFTER ONE YEAR

(Nippon Times is the most influential and possibly the only regular English language newspaper being published in Japan. On August 15 it carried the following editorial commenting on the one year anniversary of the defeat of Japan. It makes interesting comparison with the Christian Science Monitor's editorial on the same topic, which is also reprinted on this page.)

Exactly one year ago today, Japan, in agreeing to unconditional surrender, made a decision which may well have been the most momentous act in all her long history. At that time no one could have foreseen just what the consequences of that action would be. Indeed there were some who opposed the surrender to the last in the stubborn, mistaken belief that it would mean the end of the nation, and it required the personal command of His Majesty the Emperor to cause all groups to accept the decision peaceably.

The vast majority of the people, however, welcomed the surrender with profound relief and gratitude, for they realized that it would save them from intolerable horror and destruction. Subsequent events have proved the people to have been right in their ... those who welcomed the surrender most ... could not have realized ... for the blessings ... to follow. Today, ... one year, something of the ... of the surrender ... realized, and it ... hopes which the most optimistic ones dared ... a year ago.

... it has become obvious that Japan has not only been ... from physical destruction ... surrender, but that she ... from all the ... that had enslaved her ... and intellectually in ... The surrender marked ... a dark era and the ... of Japan into a new ... enlightenment which ... happiness and glory ... experienced ... before. The way ... obstacles are still ... but progress has ... and the goal has become ... of attainment.

It is no wonder, therefore, that ... today celebrate the ... anniversary of their surrender ... bitterness and grief ... their defeat, but with joy ... for their emancipation ... life. It may be ... in history ... people, but ... reaction to an ... history among ... Prime Minister ... conversation ... surrendered ... the good will ... for the victors ... hatred and ... lofty sense of ... help. To be ... teaching may ... but ... motive is to ...

... by the ... it ... the ... peace ... worthy ... among the ... progress ... Look ... the ... the ... and ... of ... ... the ... the ...

collapse of a year ago, the improvement has been astounding. And, after all, one year is but a brief minute in the processes of history. When viewed in this perspective, the past year can be seen to have been a year of wonderful achievement which offers a promise of unparalleled development in the years to come.

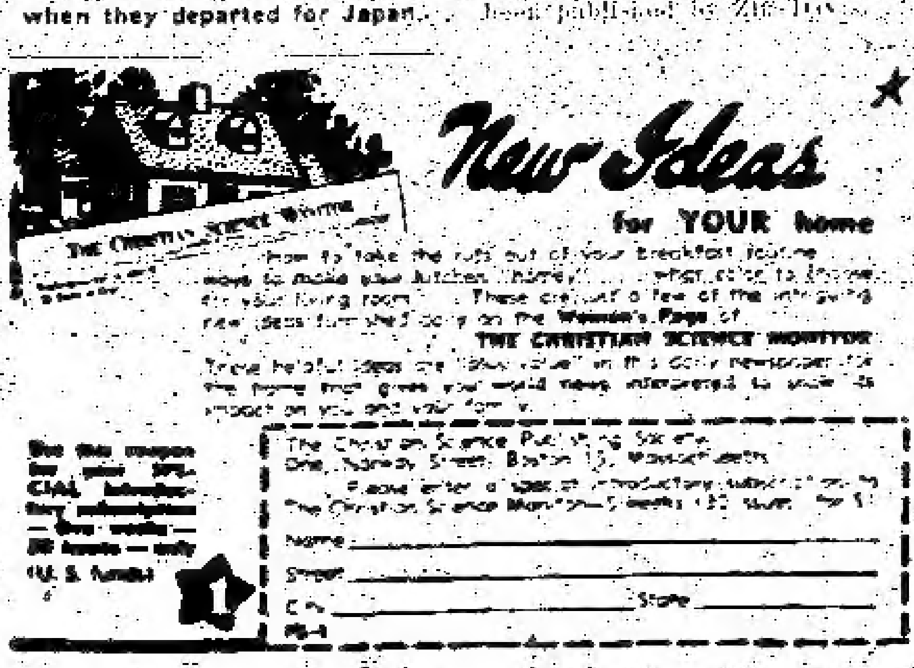
What the exact accomplishments of the past year have been need not be retold here. Today these accomplishments are being recounted on every hand. Suffice it to say that the work of clearing away the impediments of the past evil regime has already virtually been completed. The gigantic military machine of old Japan has been completely liquidated in the fastest and smoothest disarming and demobilization in history. The false leaders of the old regime have been effectively purged from positions of power and the most responsible of them are even now undergoing trial. Undesirable organizations and institutions have been liquidated, and safeguards have been erected so that they can never be revived again.

The greater and more difficult task of building a new and better structure on a permanent basis, of course, necessarily entails a long process which had but just begun. But already a sound foundation has been laid by the liberation of the press and other media of public expression, by the beginning of extensive reforms in education, by guaranteeing the fundamental rights and liberties of the individual, by the drafting of a new constitution, by the formation of a new Diet under the first free election in the nation's history, and by the encouragement of a new group of leaders who will represent the true democratic potentialities of the people. In a thousand and one ways, it has already been made clear that the past year has been a year of revolutionary changes which foreshadow an unprecedented growth of Japan into a new era in her history.

So on this anniversary of the day on which the process was started, the Japanese nation gives thanks to Gen. MacArthur under whose unmatchably wise and skilful guidance these achievements have been made possible, gives thanks likewise for the noble aims of the nations he represents and pays respect to the admirable attitude of the men of all ranks through whom these aims are being carried out. Whatever qualms the Japanese people may have had on that historic day one year ago, today they are unanimous in celebrating the event which has delivered them from destruction and has brought them the promise of a good and worthy future.

Card of Thanks

Mr. and Mrs. Kishio Sasaki and sisters, of Letellier, Man., wish to extend their deepest thanks to all their friends and relatives for seeing their parents off at the C.N.R. station when they departed for Japan.



ONE YEAR IN JAPAN

From The Christian Science Monitor

The first year of Allied occupation of Japan has marked notable achievements. Physical disarmament of Japan has been accomplished with hardly a hitch. Two factors have greatly eased what looked like a delicate and possibly dangerous task.

One was undivided authority. American officials have had to contend with few of the troubles that have made such a mess in Germany. Second was the disciplined determination of the Japanese to bend like the bamboo before the occupation storm, hoping that its pressure would the sooner be ended. Even with these advantages, General MacArthur's military measures deserve commendation.

But on the side of mental disarmament the lavish laudations in the report by a spokesman at the MacArthur headquarters are a bit too much to take. While not quite claiming that Japan has been transformed into a peace-loving democracy, the report seems to confuse paper directives with accomplished social changes.

This bland assumption of many American authorities in Japan that the life and customs of a nation can be made over in a year by military decree is one of the most discouraging features of the occupation. One can rarely be certain whether it comes out of childish ignorance or brazen cynicism. But it must be combated, for it threatens to mislead the American people.

The truth is that General MacArthur's regime has barely scratched the surface of Japan's feudalism. The new Constitution is a bright bauble handed the Diet by American officials. It has no real roots in Japanese life or thought. It is unlikely to outlast a relatively brief occupation. A tax plan which was worked out with care may do something to weaken the Zaibatsu, but the family system so closely connected with Japanese monopoly will not be easily uprooted. And there is little evidence that the much-heralded land reforms will be effective.

The dismantling of state Shinto and the change in the Emperor's status may work real reforms, but major results will take time. Japanese Christians and liberals have received fleeting encouragement, but will be in a precarious position when the occupation ends. Education has been only superficially altered. And actually Japan has continued to remain very largely in the hands of the same kind of people although not the same people as those who launched her on the road to conquest.

Perhaps little more could be done in a short time. But it would be franker and safer to say so instead of pretending that what could not be done in a decade has been achieved in a year.

M. Maruno Stars As Revelstokes Cop Tournament Prize

VERNON, B.C. — Revelstoke Spikes, with Mike Maruno playing brilliantly in short stop, captured first prize money in the baseball tournament held in Vernon on Labor Day weekend, beating out a field of six of the best teams in the interior of B.C. Finishing in second spot was the hometown team, Nick's Aces.

In winning through to the finals, Revelstoke defeated Salmon Arm and then drew a bye in the finals. Vernon, meanwhile, had a tougher time, defeating Oyama in the first round and then trouncing a powerpacked Kelowna nine in the semifinals, before bowing out to Revelstoke in the finals.

Starring for Vernon was the Nisei member of the squad, Kiyoshi Sugi. Besides catching all three games, Sugi slugged out seven base hits and on top it off treated the spectators to some fancy base running, stealing a total of seven bases. The other Nisei regular on the Vernon team, Tommy Sawayama, was too busy with his new duties as a "grand papa" to take part in the tournament.

Milton Ozaki's first novel, "The Cuckoo Clock," a mystery story with a Chicago background, has been published by Ziff-Davis.

Tashme Teacher Visits Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, Man. — A recent visitor to Winnipeg while en route to Toronto was Miss Winnifred McBride, who formerly taught at the United Church High School at Tashme.

A reception was held for her at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scambler on the evening of Sept. 20, when former Tashme students Hideo Yoshida, Amy Sawada, Smoi and Mori Takamatsu and Betty Nishizawa were present.

Also present was Mrs. Toyo Kimura, who was a kindergarten teacher at Tashme.

The next day Miss McBride visited the Transcona Hostel before proceeding to Toronto where she will study at the United Church training school. She expressed a wish to hear from her former students. Her address is 214 St. George St., Toronto.

Address Unknown

Miss Seiko Hashizume, formerly of Mission, B.C. and now working as interpreter in Kyoto, Japan, sends warmest regards and wishes to hear from following friends: Misses Kiku Sasaki, Tomiko Kunimoto, Alice Kudo and Keiko Inouye, all formerly of Mission City, B.C. Miss Hashizume's address is:

Miss Seiko Hashizume
Civilian Employee
... Language Dept.
H.Q. I Corps A.P.O. ...
c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, Calif.

(Working with Miss Hashizume are Nobuo Nomura and Shigeru ... , ... of ...)

Acknowlegment

The New Canadian acknowledges with thanks general donations from the following persons:

Mr. Tokichi Ohi, Toronto.
Mr. R. Taniguchi, Winnipeg, Man.
Anonymous of Lethbridge, Alta.
Mr. Sen Kamino, on the occasion of the birth of a grandson, Robert Senji Kamino.

THIS AND THAT...
By S.Y.J.

One layer of skin, a sweatshirt, a vest, a shirt, another sweatshirt, then a sharkskin windbreaker. I was prepared. Ahhh, blessed warmth! No more shivering. No more agonizing thoughts of hot steaming coffee — mmmm m! So what happens? The wind stopped. The clouds did a Houdini. The sun shone and shone and threw vitamins all over — mainly the back of my neck. Then Ickycame. Icky, my pal, my sidekick, my dearest friend . . . So I sneered, "Hello Stinky! I presume you've come to pick spuds. YOU'll be good at it — doesn't require any brains, you know."

"Funny boy. For four bits I'd head home."

"You know I haven't got four bits on me."

I straightened up then, sat on the half-filled sack and did a mild strip tease while Icky slouched away to get some sacks. He came back while I was still on my shirt.

We started picking. Approximately 40 spuds later . . .

"You know, Junior, Jo-Ann's a lucky girl to have a guy like me."

"Too bad you haven't got her, I have."

"Ignorance is bliss, isn't it, Stinky?"

And so we stabbed and backstabbed, and for apparent reasons I have deleted the most colorful and violent part of the conversation which was to follow. But suffice it to say that we ended in a draw with the conclusion that we were through with women until we finished the patch, snack time not counted.

Point to this story? You got me.

* * *

A friend of mine told me this story. His nephew, aged two and very chubby, is beginning to ask a singular question. He would point at whatever is puzzling him or rather catches his eye and asks, "Ko-lei nani yo?"

The other day he must have been slightly more inquisitive than usual. His mom carried in a large circular tub, placed it purposefully on the door and poured in some hot water.

"Ko-lei nani yo?"

Silence.

His mom poured in some cold water. Mixed it.

"Ko-lei nani yo?" (Hmmmph, no answer?)

His mom poured some bath salts. Mixed it.

"KO-LEI NANI-YO?"

He found out.

* * *

This happened quite a while back. Two boys applied for work at the factory and got accepted. I worked with them. I found out that one had been to the university for a year, and the other was a high school graduate. They were both working towards the same goal: higher education.

Soon afterwards, a ... chum of mine walked up beside me, gave me a nod and a smile and in a ... he said, "... you feel silly working with them. I thought I'd quit if I had to."

"Why?" I queried.

"..."

...

...

You see ... boys happened ...

Isseis Who Refused to Believe In Japanese Defeat Victims of Frustration Says Sociologist

A minority of older generation Japanese, notably in Hawaii and Brazil, persisted in their belief of Japanese victory even after V-J day. To a lesser extent, this phenomenon was present among the less enlightened Isseis in Canada and U.S., and have even led to the exaggerated charges that the Japanese generally refused to believe in Japan's defeat.

Dr. B. L. Hormann, University of Hawaii sociologist, has studied this Issei "trauma" which "seriously embarrassed" the Hawaiian Niseis and led some "infuriated" Nisei Vets to refuse to enter the homes of their deluded parents. His report appears in the current issue of the Far Eastern Survey, fortnightly publication of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

"Soon after V-J Day there developed among some of the older generation Japanese of Hawaii a curious unrest, manifested in grotesque rumors of Japanese victory and by large and small meetings in which ancient Japanese virtues were extolled," Dr. Hormann states.

"The rumors took incredible forms: that President Truman had been flown to Tokyo to apologize personally to the Emperor for the atomic bomb; that Admiral Halsey had been taken prisoner by the Japanese; that the arrival of the Japanese fleet at Pearl Harbor was imminent."

Religious Groups Involved

Hormann has found that several religious and cultural groups are mixed up in the movement. One of the most popular is Seicho-no-Ie (House of Growth or the Home of Infinite Life and Power), which Hormann thinks is close to "non-government Shinto sects as Tenriko."

Other groups started out with the purpose of providing Old World recreation, such as music and dance, to the immigrant generation, which had gone without almost all accustomed forms of entertainment throughout the war period. Soon Buddhist priests were addressing these groups in a dramatic manner and in "highly symbolic language," which somehow conveyed nationalistic sentiments.

The author finds that these movements pay a great deal of attention to faith healing, fostering of virtues such as self-sacrifice, filial piety, and purification, and to such sentiments as "that no nation ever wins a war," and that "Japan did, therefore, not lose."

Small Proportion Participated

Hormann thinks that only a small proportion of the Issei participate in these meetings, largest of which were attended by several hundred.

"The author believes that the Isseis faced a "kind of trauma" induced by frustration and isolation during and after the war. Confronted with the possibility of internment, knocked off from their positions of leadership in the community and homes, isolated psychologically from the Nisei by "Speak English" campaigns, etc. and from the community by the self-imposed semi-retirement, the Isseis found themselves unable to release their tension in the direction of some actual change in the social order, leaving as the alternative more expressive behavior," the article declares.

Not a Menace

Rebuking newspapers which tried to sensationalize these movements, Hormann feels that the movement "need not be looked on as a menace to the community, and any repressive attempts will drive it underground. Rejecting various proposals such as sending a delegation of these deluded people to Japan, Hormann concludes in the light of past revivalistic movements among other peoples in the U.S. (he cites the Adventists groups as examples), that "a more fundamental approach would be to help the younger generation build new avenues by which the Issei sense of isolation can be broken and by which they can be helped to feel a part again of the wider community."

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Introducing

Haruko Morishita Of Marietta School

AN AXIOM which has been well illustrated in the post-evacuation story of Japanese Canadians is the one which says "you can't keep a good man down."

In the present illustration it concerns a girl, and her name is Haruko Morishita, director of the Marietta School of Dress Designing, garment construction and connected skills, which has been re-opened in Toronto.

Miss Morishita came up the hard way. She was born near Steveston, B.C., to a family which depended for its livelihood on fishing. It meant that the family moved often — from Steveston to Prince Rupert, to Vancouver, to Queen Charlotte Island. And the children's education was marked by interruptions.

But Miss Morishita had made up her mind on a career. Her ambition carried her to receiving valuable training along her chosen profession in southern California. She studied at the Estelle Fashion Academy in Los Angeles and later at the Chaminard School of Art at Long Beach. She learned the intricacies of costume designing, modelling, millinery, etc., from the foremost instructors.

MISS Morishita opened her first school in Vancouver in the Davis Chamber building, which is near the famous women's wear store on Hastings street. That was in the fall of 1936, and from then on her school rapidly became popular and grew in size until she had to move to larger quarters on Homer street.

The evacuation came when the school was at its height of success. For a while the Marietta School disappeared with the rest of Japanese enterprises, but not from the mind of its determined founder.

The Nisei girl carried on a school for about one year at Greenwood, and then she moved to Toronto in the May of 1943.

She received permission to operate a school from Dr. Kirland of the Ontario Board of Education in June, and her plans began to realize themselves again.

So once again she is passing on to her pupils what she has learned from her studies and experience in pattern drafting, construction of garments, history of costume designing, pencil sketching and useful arts. She lays emphasis on the practical rather than the mere theory, so that the pupils may get good positions as soon as they graduate from school.

BUT that is not the whole story because, in addition, Miss Morishita has accomplished something that may appear more impressive to many Nisei girls. She has combined her career with homemaking.

In 1943 she became the bride of Mr. Paul Yoshio Morishita, and is at present the mother of a two-year-old son. Today Miss Morishita, or Mrs. Morishita in private life, is recognized as one of the outstanding Niseis and to her credit goes the feat of triumphing over the disruption in her plans caused by the evacuation.

Letters

A letter from [illegible] is addressed to Mr. Yoshio Kimura [illegible] for him at The New Canadian office.

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Personal Notes Across Canada

Marriage

KOBAYASHI—HINATSU

PORT DOVER, Ont.—The marriage took place recently of Miss Yoshiko Hinatsu, eldest daughter of Mr. Shotaro Hinatsu, to Mr. Kikuzo Kobayashi, at the Grace Church in Port Dover. Rev. Geo. Moley officiated. One hundred Occidental and thirty Japanese friends were present at the reception held in the same church. The couple left on a honeymoon trip to Muskoka.

Engagement

HAMILTON, Ont.—The engagement is announced of Miss Misao Izumi, second daughter of Mr. Goshichi Izumi and late Mrs. Izumi of Hamilton, Ont., to Mr. Katsumi Uyede, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Umekichi Uyede of Toronto, Ont. The announcement was made at the home of the bride-to-be on Sept. 15.

Obituary

KITSUTARO KOJIMA

NEW DENVER, B.C.—Mr. Kitsutaro Kojima, who moved recently from Tashme to New Denver, died Sept. 14 at the Slocan Community Hospital. The funeral service was held on Sept. 17, Rev. T. Komiyama officiating.

KAICHI SENDA

NOBLEFORD, Alta.—The funeral service for Mr. Kaichi Senda, who died suddenly at his home on Sept. 14, was held at the Picture Butte Buddhist Church on Sept. 15.

MRS. TSUKA SHIMOYAMA

SLOCAN, B.C.—Mrs. Tsuka Shimoyama, wife of Mr. Kichinosuke Shimoyama, died at the Slocan Hospital after a [illegible] on Sept. 11. The funeral was held at the Anglican [illegible] Rev. Sasaki officiating.

MRS. TAKE SASAKI

WINNIPEG, Man.—Mrs. [illegible] Sasaki, wife of Mr. Shozaburo [illegible] passed away suddenly at [illegible] on Sept. 23. The funeral service was held at the Mordue Bros. Chapel, Rev. C. Hunter officiating. Besides her husband, Mrs. Sasaki leaves son George and daughter Mrs. Hajime Shigu[illegible].

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Announcing the

BASKETBALL DANCE

The Toronto Nisei Basketball League takes pleasure in announcing its opening dance of the fall season on Saturday, October 12, 1946, to be held at the Toronto Labour Lyceum, 346 Spadina Ave.

The dance is slated for four hours, from 8 to 12 p.m., and the tickets can be obtained from any member or at the door.

Come one, come all, everyone is welcome!

Notice to Toronto Niseis

HITHERTO, all Nisei dances held in Toronto, with the exception of the last two held at the Labour Lyceum, have been put on by various organizations unconnected with dancing. Of the last two, one was held by the Nisei Dance Club, the other was an organization dance for a proposed Nisei Music Appreciation. (The two dances were not connected in any way.)

The policy of The Nisei Dance Club was threefold:

1. to see that Niseis who love dancing regularly will have access to a good place with fine music in a congenial atmosphere in which to dance every two weeks;

2. to run the Club in a businesslike way with a [illegible]. The idea was not to try to make a lot of money, but to [illegible] our first-mentioned purpose and yet be able to carry on.

To this end we had figured on an average expenditure of one hundred and twenty-five dollars a dance and hoped that we would get, on the average, one hundred and fifty dollars in gate receipts and check room. Not knowing just how the idea would work out, we figured the above to be as close as we can afford to experiment on, with any hope of being able to carry on without going into debt;

3. to respect the wishes of and co-operate with:

(a) the dancing public;

(b) other persons or organizations wishing to [illegible] Nisei dances.

HOWEVER, it has been brought to our attention that [illegible] dances by more organizations than ever before [illegible] contemplated for this season, and that these [illegible] that they should have preference in fulfilling the [illegible] Nisei dancing public.

In view of the fact that both the Nisei Dance Club and [illegible] parties referred to above (section 3(b)) feel that [illegible] rations-sponsored dances and Nisei Dance Club Dances [illegible] too much, the Dance Club will discontinue its function in the form that it now stands.

VARIOUS recommendations have been advanced by [illegible] and organizations on how we can carry on [illegible] modified non-profit basis.

Persons interested, especially those who have [illegible] members of The Nisei Dance Club are invited to [illegible] undersigned. To those members that were [illegible] regular evenings of dancing at The Nisei Dance Club [illegible] our humble apologies.

THE NISEI DANCE CLUB

Dave Watanabe, Director

521 Windermere Avenue

LYndhurst 3425